Ception) they were left wide open: "As some misapprehension may exist in regard to the condi-tion of the Safes belonging to Measrs. STRARSS & MARVIN, in the Crystal Palace at the time of the fire, in justice to them we brould state, that from the time of their entry, they were left unlocked and open for the examination of visitors, and in that condition were found on the morning subsequent to the fire."

J. B. HATHAWAY. (Supt.),
WM. H. Wilcom Slor Manager), M. YALE CADY.
One of the above lafes, which chanced to be partially closed,
sow at our store in Murray et., for examination.

STEARES & MARVIN, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. No. 37 Gravier st., New Orleans.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFF.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE, TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 21 WALL-ST.

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Ten Words.

Each Addl. Word.

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NEW-YORE, Harlem Railroad depot, cor. of 20th at. and 4th av. Williamsonea, No. 91 South 7th at. BROMELYS, corner of Montague and Court-sts. PHILADELPHIA, north-east corner of Third and Chestnet-sta. Baltimore, south-west corner of Baltimore and South-sts. Washing-tox, D. C., National Hotel. Washing-tox, D. C., Williards Hotel.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

THE MRN'S DEPARTMENT,
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buyers the double inducement of the most varied stock and the
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contains the largest and choicest assortment of Boys' and
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season.

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ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION. Each article is marked with its
Lowest Price in Plain Figures. Charges both in the custom and other departments
The Cheapest in New York.
Cell and examine.
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Corner of Fulton and Nassan-str.,
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ADVERTISEMENT. BROOKS BROTHERS BROOKS BROTHERS
Bull continue to keep (as beretofore),
At their
Old Establishment,
A choice selection of
Goods for ordered Work.

Their usual assortment FIVE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHUSE,
FOR City Trade,
BOYS' AND CHILDRES'S CLOTHING,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
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Together
With all kinds of Outlite
FOR
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No. 257 Broadway, New York,
Are now receiving at their store, for the Fail Trade, the largest
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Ever offered in this market,
Buitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country
trade. Landlords decorating their houses, and merchants pur
chasing for the country trade, are invited to examine their
Stock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS FAVE & CO,
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No. 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall,
No. 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall,
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CARPETS .- Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS at

Superiors.
Three-ply Carpets, at \$1 per yard.
Super legrain Carpets, at 70 cents per yard.
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Gro. E. L. Hyart,
No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st. \$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA

CHINE .- \$50 .- A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family pur poses, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only

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A NEW STYLE—PRICE \$50.

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New style, price, \$50.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The great re. duction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

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(Late Hunt. Webster & Co.)
Tight-Stick Sawing Machine,
purposes and family use preferable to any
other machine. No. 49 Recodum.

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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.—Now in stor 100 pieces Tapestries, bought a job. For sale at the lo prices of 90 cents, per yard. Oko. E. L. HYATT, New Carpet Ware-rooms, No. 373 Canal-st, through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st. EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES FOR CARPETS! Elegant Three-ply for 874c.; all wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Olicloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard; Druggets, Mattings, Bugs, &c., &c., at astonishingly low prices!

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VELVET CARPETS just received, in new and de-Bireble styles. Also, an invoice of good DRUGGETS, measuring 3j and 4 yards wide, at low prices, at the new Carpet Wareroom of Gro E. L. Hyatt, No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard et., six doors cast of Broadway.

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Ecautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
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BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment of Ro. 20 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DVE, the best extant. Backsports Wiss and Toursus have improvements over all others; his is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

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PARSONS & CO. are now delivering TREES and PLANTS from their grounds at
PLUSHING, near NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of theirity and well-grown.
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratic on application, and goods delivered without charge on the wharf in New-York.

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GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st, will remove about Nov. 25 to No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st, where be will open a new stock of WATCHES and JEWELEY of entirely new and beautiful styles. Also, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

THE AMERICAN SMOKER.—This little luxury doing more to reform the morals and manners of the age that if the paid lectorers in Christendom. Over fifteen hundred ere sold at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort at on the last rainy Sat

DID YOU HEAR THAT STRANGE SOUND What sound 1 Of a child enveloped in fiames, clothes burned t ashes, and saved from death by the Machuric Salve. Come and see. For sale by Dr. S. B. SSITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by G. G. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Frankin-st.

RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, 49. No. 2 Vessy st., Aster House.

DRESS TRIMMINGS and BONNET MATERIALS.—
It is an old asying that the hely who buys what she don't want will soon want what she cannot buy. Ledies quickly discover this fact when they purchase any other species of dress tri amings while ribbons only have been dedicated by the fact of fashion to that purpose, or who purchase ribbons at inferior piace, pelially to find that they are not of the kind or quality demanded by the prevailing mode. It is much more economical, as well as much more satisfactory, to do as all the connosseurs now do in this city—as all the later of the state of the

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR YOUNG AND OLD .-

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG-

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Spiness letters for Tan Tansus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greater & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

We shall issue on the 20th of November the third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVER-TISER. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus to address.

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co., New York, October 30, 1858. No. 154 Nassauret

A steaming exploied in the North River last Saturday, instantly killing three persons. One man survived the disaster.

Thus far, eighteen States have chosen Members

of the next House	or Repres	entatives,	With the
following result:			
States. Buchapan Anti-Buch.		1858	
Maine	6		6
Massachusetts	11		11
Vermont	3		3
New-York 12	21	4	29
New-Jersey 3			5
Pennsylvania15		4	21
Ohio 9		6	15
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3	8
Indiana 6			4
Illinois 5			
Michigan	4	1	3
Wisconsin	3	1	2
Iowa	2		3 2 2 2
California 2			2
Delaware 1		1	_
South Carolina. 6		6	-
Florida 1		1	-
Missouri 4	3	7	-
Arkansas 2		2	-
_	-	-	
W-4-1 Con CC	0.0	965	111

Opp. ahead '56....20. Now......75 Note.—We class the (2) nominal Americans from Misson with the Buchanan men, as also Messrs. Schwartz and Mon gemery of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Hickman of Pa., Haskin as Clark of N. Y., J. G. Davis of Ind., Adrain and Riggs of N. J. with the Opposition. The five Douglas Democrats just elected from Illinois we have not ventured to class at all. The two members elect from California are undoubtedly anti-Buchanan, but two others are likely to be elected next year who will pretty surely be Buchanan men, and will probably have the regular certificates. In that case, the two just chosen cannot take the

The States which have not yet chosen Members to the next House are represented in the present

ouse as follows:		
States.	Auti-Buchanan.	Buchana
New-Hampshire.	3	-
Rhode Island	9	-
Connecticut		2
Minnesota		2
Georgia	2	6
Kentucky	2	8
Tennessee	3	7
Mississippi		5
Alabama		7
Louisians	1	3
Texas		9 3
Maryland	3	3
Virginia		13
North Carolina		7
	_	-
Total	10	25

Total......19 -We have chosen to state the simple facts, leaving our readers to speculate for themselves on what may or may not be hereafter. That the next House will not be servilely devoted to the present National Administration, seems pretty clear; but what influence is to be exerted over its organization and character by the culmination of Senator Douglas's star we leave to be shown by the event.

The Republicans of WISCONSIN have lost one of their Congress Districts on personal grounds. Mr. Billinghurst, the present Republican Member, had been twice elected; he is a good but not a great man: some thought he should not have been a third time a candidate, and hence coldness and disaffection were prevalent. On the other side, a very able and popular man (Judge Charles H. Larrabee was nominated, and his personal strength has overborne the adverse majority. The District is Republican by at least One Thousand majority, and will prove it in 1860.

The steamship Circassian, of the Galway line arrived at St. John's on Saturday evening. Her dates are to the 27th ult. The steamer Gorgon arrived at Plymouth on the 22d ult. from Halifax and Fayal, having been engaged in taking soundings for a new line of Atlantic telegraph from New foundland by way of the Azores. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais had ceased working from some unknown cause, but communication with the Continent was still kept up by way of Ostend. The steamship City of Washington took out American subscriptions to the stock of time, the facilities for it. Indeed, it would seem

the Galway line to the amount of £50,000, which, with the amount previously received, exceeds the required capital. The Portuguese Government has formally delivered up to France the ship Charles et Georges, and liberated her captain, declaring that it yields only to threats of force. The Prussian Chambers had adjourned after unanimously affirming the necessity of a Regency. The steamship Eastern City was destroyed by fire at sea on the 24th of August, but all on board except one passenger and one engineer, were safely brought into Cape Town. The cotton market was dull, with a declining tendency. Consols closed at 981 @981.

By the arrival of the California overland mail we have papers to the 9th ult., and a telegram from St. Louis to the 11th ult,-six days later than our accounts by steamer. The Fraser River fever has entirelly subsided, and the miners are coming home, disheartened and destitute. The telegraph had been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, whence dispatches had reached San Francisco. The rainy season had just commenced, and its usual effects upon business were experienced.

Our late Election for County Officers presented some noteworthy features. It was the first contest in which the Democratic voters of Irish nativity or lineage insisted on a full share of the best places on their party's ticket. Though they poll more than half the Democratic vote of the City, they are seldom allowed any place on the ticket above that of a Coroner, and it has been regarded as quite a concession to allow them a candidate for Congress in one out of the six Districts into which our City is divided. Probably not less than one-fourth of the votes polled for Democratic Members of the last Congress throughout the Union were Irish; yet we know no Irishborn Member sent to Congress by that vote, except John Kelly, from a District of our City whose Democratic voters are at least two-thirds Irish: nor do we know that a single Member of Irish birth has been elected to the next Congrees. We believe not even a candidate of Irish birth was supported by the Democracy throughout this State, though at least one-third of her entire Democratic vote must be Irish. But this Fall, the two leading candidates on the Democratic County ticket-John Kelly for Sheriff and John Clancy for Clerk-were Irish, with one of the Coroners (Francis O'Keefe), and, though there was much grumbling and some scratching, the whole ticket is elected by a large majority. And, instead of arousing by such a ticket, as some would anticipate, a more widespread Native hostility, there has not for years previously been polled so light an "American" vote here as

in 1858. These facts will not be forgotten. We think the election of James Monerief over Benjamin W. Bonney to the bench of our Superior Court not calculated to add to the favor with which the election of Judges by the People is regarded. Yet the same choice might have been made by a Governor and Senate of the Monerief

stripe in politics. The election of Nelson J. Waterbury as District-Attorney has disappointed the general expectation. Could this office have been filled by the People or the Bar without reference to party politics, John Sedgwick, the present Assistant District-Attorney, would inevitably have been chosen. Mr. Andrews is esteemed a good general practitioner, and competent for the duties of the post, but is not decidedly popular; while Mr. Waterbury, though a respectable chamber counselor, with some experience as a Marine Court Judge, has never distinguished himself as an advocate, and is hardly known in criminal practice. For some years past, he has been Cashier of the City Post-Office, and of course never seen at the bar. Add to this that seven-eighths of the prominent Democratic politicians hate him without stint. so that most of them were busy before and on the day of election cutting and trading him off, and the prospect of his defeat seemed almost certain. But the general collapse and dispersion of the "American" party, a large portion of which has taken refuge in Tammany Hall, left the Slave Democracy with a larger absolute majority (though a smaller plurality) than was generally supposedcertainly, much larger than ice supposed it. Then Mr. Waterbury is still a comparatively young man, of exemplary industry and irreproachable private character, who has raised himself from poverty and obscurity to influence and competence by patient assiduity and unflinching fidelity to the fortunes of his political friends. He probably comes as near being a man of principle as it is possible for a Barnburner turned Doughface to do. His troops of friends worked for him with a will, as he worked for himself, and thus, perhaps, two thousand Opposition votes were secured for him, which nearly balanced the Democratic votes given to his opponent, so that he is elected by some thousands. Mr. Waterbury has yet his spurs to win as a criminal lawyer; but he is a worker, and we predict that he will leave the office with far more legal reputation than he takes into it. If he will let Fowler henceforth run the Tammany machine by himself, and devote himself absorbingly to his official duties, he cannot fail to prove a use-

ful and creditable officer. The Republicans elect just one man on their City ticket-and that one (Mr. Thomas Little as Supervisor) because they could n't help it, the law allowing but one candidate's name to be borne on each ballot, while the two candidates highest on the poll are elected. Though his vote is not so heavy as that of his competitor and future colleague, we believe his usefulness and fidelity as a public officer will not easily be exceeded.

It is not alone in the State of Missouri that a movement has been commenced, evidently destined to go on till Slavery is abolished in that State. A movement having the same tendency, though different in its origin and character, is also in progress in Maryland, and from the more violent and decisive character of this movement, it is not unlikely to lead to a more speedy result than that on foot in Missouri.

In Missouri, the mass of the white laboring men are rising to deliver themselves from the degrading. debasing and blighting contact of slave labor, and to free themselves from the insolent domination which a little handful of slaveholders have so long exercised over them and the State. In Maryland, it is the slaveholders who have taken the initiative. From the growing unpopulrity of Slavery among the white laboring men of that State, of whom the larger part are no longer disposed to act as acouts, spies, jailers and blood-hounds for the slaveholders, and from the spread of information among the slaves as to the North Star and the regions lying in that direction, the disposition to run away has of late greatly increased emong the Maryland negroes, and, at the same

slaveholding frontier with Canada, had been extended into the very beart of Maryland itself. The consequent losses of the Maryland slaveholders have created a high degree of excitement among them. Not long since, as our readers are sware, a Mr. Bowers, living at or near Chestertown, in the County of Kent, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was indicted for aiding slaves to escape. He sapears to have been for some time an object of suspicion to his slaveholding neighbors on account of his decided and outspoken hostility to the "peculiar institution"-a hostility, however, by which he came rightly enough, being one of the Society of Friends, who now for a hundred years past and more have reiterated their decided testimony against slaveholding. All that could be proved against Mr. Bowers was, that he was an Abolitionist. This the slaveholders thought ought to be amply sufficient to secure his conviction. The Jury, however, made up, we suppose, principally or entirely of non-slaveholders did not think so, but brought in a verdict of acquittal. The enraged slaveholders thereupon resolved to take the law into their own hands. A large party of them lay in wait late at night near Mr. Bowers's house; sent some of their number to entice him from his bed under pretense that their vehicle had broken down and that they needed his assistance; and, having thus entrapped him, tarred and feathered him, grossly maltreated his wife, then at the point of giving birth to a child, who, hearing the noise, came to his assistance, and finally compelled him to take temporary shelter in a neighboring State. The non-slaveholders of that vicinity, a Jury of whom had declined to convict Mr. Bowers without any evidence did not quietly acquiesce in this outrage. Mr. Bowers had lodged a complaint against several of the ruffians, and they had him bound over to appear at Court. Many fights occurred on public days between those who approved, and those who condemned the outrage, on Mr. Bowers. The Bowers party seemed to be the stronger, and there appeared to be considerable danger not only that indictments might be found against the ruffians, but that they might be banished. The slaveholders thought it necessary to make a new demonstration. They called a county meeting, made flaming speeches, passed braggadocio resolutions, and invited all the counties on the Eastern Shore to send delegates to a grand Convention to be held at Cambridge, Nov. 3, to devise means for the protection of slave property, and to uphold the domination so long exercised by the slaveholders over the nonslaveholders as well as the slaves. That Convention met accordingly, though of the eight counties which compose the Eastern Shore only five were

represented. Thus met in council, these magnanimous slave holders seem to have hesitated a little as to actually usurping the government of the State and undertaking, law or no law, to trample their nonalayeholding fellow-citizens under foot. They did not pass resolutions at the County Conventions, or some of them had done, highly approving the outrage on Mr. Bowers, and proposing to set up a system of Lynch Law for the protection of slave property. Instead of this they proposed to call a general convention of the whole State, including non-slaveholders as well as slaveholders, to meet at Baltimore on the second Wednesday of June, 1859, for the purpose of devising some system for the better regulation of the negro population of the State to be laid before the next Legislature-a body to which the slaveholders may the more confidently address themselves since, according to the Maryland rotten borough system of representation, they have a most disproportioned representation in it. But though these valiant slaveholders evidently shrank from that contest with the non-slaveholders which they had previously threatened, they turned with true bull-dog ferocity upon a portion of the free laboring population of the State, less able to defend themselves. By the census of 1850, the State of Maryland contained 417,943 white people, by whom 4,825 were owners of one slave, 5,331 of from two to four slaves, 3,327 of from five to nine slaves, 1,822 of from ten to nineteen slaves, 655 of from twenty to forty-nine slaves. 72 of from fifty to ninety-nine slaves, 7 of from one hundred to one hundred and ninety-nine slaves, and 1 of from three to five hundred slaves; in the whole, 16,040 slaveholders out of a white population of 417,942. These 16,040 slaveholders, or allowing each of them to have a family of five persons, which is exceedingly liberal, these 80,200 persons interested in slave property own among them 90,368 slaves. There are also in Maryland 74,723 free colored persons, of whom, it appears, that 73,358 are nativeborn inhabitants of the State. It is upon this large body of free colored persons, in the veins of a considerable number of whom runs some of the best blood of Maryland, that the slaveholders of the Eastern Shore have turned their greedy eyes. They coolly propose, after maligning and blackening the character of these people as much as they can, to reduce the whole of them to Slavery, thus indemnifying themselves, we suppose, for their losses by flight, and at the same time providing a fund by means of which to buy up the aid of a sufficient number of the white non-slaveholders to assist them in carrying out this grand scheme o kidnapping and plunder.

In the presentation and advocacy of this scheme for reducing seventy-four thousand native-born inhabitants of Maryland to the choice between exile and slavery, one Judge Stuart, who is a Democratic member of the United States Congress, took a very leading part. We shall watch with interest the progress of this famous manstealing project, which we have no doubt will return to plague the inventors of it. Instead of entertaining any such foolish and atrocious scheme. we trust the Legislature of Maryland will rather imitate the example of the Emperor of Russia, and will pass laws tending to the speedy delivery of the State from the curse and incubus of slavery. In many other things Maryland has nobly imitated her Northern sisters; and she only needs to be delivered from this horrible incubus of slavery to take a front rank among the commercial, manufacturing, free-labor States. Will she permit sixteen thousand slave-holders to keep her in perpetual pupilage !

The Providence Journal estimates the cost to Government of Major Emory's official report upon the Mexican Boundary Survey-a work ordered by Congress during the administration of Gen. Pierce -to be nearly three times as much as that of all the books in the Astor Library. It is to consist of only two volumes, but they will be profusely illustrated with maps and engravings, many of which have been ordered in Paris. It seems that, while Government is willing enough to expend \$300,000 for the printing, binding and engraving of a book in two volumes, it has more faith in American authors than in American artists. The letter-press

that the Underground Railroad connecting the is intrusted to an army officer, whose business it is not to write, but the botanical illustrations must be sent abroad. Scotch water-pipes and Parisian engravings! Protection to American industry and protection to American art! A Government which loves to waste the people's money upon any but American civilians! The world moves, it is often said: is its motion forward, or the reverse!

> Regarding as we do the doctrine or theory known as Free Lore as the most fearful and fatal speculative error current in our age, the one calculated to produce, and in fact already producing, the most mischievous and desolating consequences, we have differed, as we still differ, very widely from the great mass of our cotemporaries as to the proper and most effective manner of opposing it. They seem to rest in naked and vehement denunciation of the heresy and its advocates, treating the latter as social outlaws, and the former as unworthy of courtesy, consideration, or countervailing argument. One inevitable result of this style of opposition is a general and strengthening conviction on the part of the Free Lovers that their logic is unanswerable-that their doctrine can be successfully controverted only by the howling of the mob and the thumb-screws of the inquisitor. That they are rapidly gaining currency, countenance and confidence is palpable, and we believe this is largely due to the amplitude of denunciation and paucity of argument with which they have generally been

> Our view is that Truth and Reason are the proper antidotes to all speculative error; that a mistaken and pernicious theory can always be expesed and refuted by sound argument, and in no other way. A doctrine which cannot thus be proved erroneous ought not to be opposed at all, whether we regard the matter in the light of expedience or in that of essential right. We realize that, if the advocacy of Free Love were made felony by statute to-morrow, the number of its adherents would not be thereby diminished, but rapidly increased; and the case is not materially a tered by making the penalty a social rather than a civil one. So believing, we have always treated the Free Lovers exactly like the advocates of other flagrantly erroneous and pernicious delusions-opposing reasons to their sophistries and refuting their arguments, instead of suppressing them and denouncing their authors. That this has enabled the viler portion of our enemies to belie us as ourselves favorable to a doctrine which we hold in utter abhorrence, is plain enough; but the injuries thus done us could not have been avoided without infidelity to our convictions and recreancy to obvious duty.

> Among the advocates of Free Love, we have long regarded Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews with most respect. He eminently combines acuteness with frankness-ability as an advocate with entire unreserve in setting forth his position. It seems to us that men and women of any tolerable acumen and moral sanity have but to read Mr. Andrews's writings on this subject in order that they may fully realize how diabolical and pestilent a dogwa Free Love is. We are not afraid that one in a hundred of all who earnestly and candidly investigate the subject will adopt the views of the Free Lovers; we fear only for those whose reason s never really exercised in the premises, while their passions are enlisted in the cause which proffers them unbounded sensual gratification. And we may say to those honest but timid souls who deprecate the agitation of this topic, "You and we cannot control the matter: Free Love will be discussed on the wrong side: shall it be con-'sidered and argued on that side only ?" Shall libertine songs, and yellow-covered novels, and lustinciting pictures or engravings, and Free Love essays or addresses, and newspaper or pulpit denunciations-often more replete with heat than with light, with right feeling than with convincing logic-make up the sum total of the controversy between what we and most considerate people re gard as Sexual Purity on the one hand and that which names itself Free Love on the other? If such are to be the respective weapons of conflict, it is not difficult to predict the result of the battle.

-Mr. S. P. Andrews appears in our columns to day in defense of his cherished doctrine: here follows our reply:

I. Mr. Andrews writes as if he had never hitherto been heard-as if his side of the question were yet strange to our readers. If that be the fact, the blame is his own. He certainly has said what he chose to say on the subject through these columns-not once only, but repeatedly. He was so well satisfied with certain of these utterances that he reprinted them in a pamphlet, with our strictures thereon fenced in on every side by preface, appendix, &c. That he should now talk as if this were his first opportunity to set forth and defend his views, is at least singular. Is he ignorant that we are knavishly represented, and by many foolishly believed, to be favorable to Free Love. mainly because of the hearing accorded to him in these columns? II. Mr. A. wishes to know if there is anything

terrible in the idea of Freedom. We answer-Not in that of freedom to do right; but it is otherwise with regard to freedom to do wrong. Freedom to contract debts and repudiate all obligation to pay them and freedom to bring children into the world and east upon others the labor and care of rearing, subsisting and educating them, seem to us at war with the common weal and the laws of eternal justice, therefore to be eschewed and reprobated.

We do not care whether Mr. Andrews's doctrine is called "Free Love" or "The Freedom of the 'Affections"-we are indifferent to the name, while we detest the thing. The man who has won the love of a woman by professions of admiration and affection, and has made her the mother of his child or children, present or prospective, actual or possible, has no moral right to desert her for a fresh face, a more attractive person, when her beauty and bloom have been sacrificed to his gratification. It would be base, unmanly, so to desert her, even if no vows of constancy had been interchanged between them, and if there were no civil law of marriage, no God in heaven. Man is never morally free to do wrong; and the desertion of an infirm, crippled, diseased husband by his wife or wife by her busband is essentially base and detestable. There is many a wife whose constitution has been broken, her strength exhausted, her comeliness destroyed, in bearing and rearing the shildren of a husband who is still in the vigor of his prime. He who does not realize that this husband would be a wretch if he deserted this wife of his youth for a new paramour in the bloom of youth and beauty seems to us devoid of moral sensibility-of the faculty of discerning right from wrong. The libertine who casts off the victim of his seduction to bear his child by the roadside or in the alms house is instinctively felt to be a villain-

we see not how any one can, we know not that any

one does, dispute this fact-and yet, since she is

no longer capable of ministering to his lust, it is quite possible that he has traceforred what Mr. Andrews would call his "Affections" to another. We protest against being taxed to erect and support State Prisons if there be not cells in them for

this class of supereminent seoundrels. III. Mr. Andrews wastes entirely too many words in telling his readers that Free Love is as anti-Christian doctrine—that it rejects and defect the Bible, and scouts the idea of that book being or containing a revelation of the will of God. Of course, that is as plain as a pike-staff. "Thou shak not kill-Thou shalt not steal-Thou shalt not commit adultery"-is a summary of our moral duties which a Free Lover must regard as far more terse than agrecable. It is not, as Mr. A. would intimate, " some of the words of Christ." merely, but the whole Bible and Christian system which stand in deadly, implacable opposition to the doctrine of Free Love. We let this indisputable fact stand without comment. The reader will give it such weight as he sees fit. Mr. Andrews's strictures on this part of the subject do not seem to require any further remark. Doubtless, if it were proved that Nature and Science stand in deadly opposition to the Bible with respect to Marriage, the fact would shake the authority of the Bible; but watil that is proved, no argument on our side is needed. We hold the teachings of Science on this subject to be identical with the admitted doctrines of Christ and of the whole Bible. IV. Mr. Andrews brings forward the dogma of

Individual Sovereignty as the pillar and groundwork of his faith in Free Lore. As we do not accept that dogma, we need not say that it is no aqtherity for us. But Mr. A. has found it necessary to his argument to cut the said dogma in two and bury the better half out of sight. As hitherte propounded by himself and his fellow apostles, it reads-" The Sovereignty of the Individual-to b " exercised at his own cost." That portion which he suppresses upsets his entire case. If A. and B. choose to become co-parents, or to maintain such relations as to render that result probable, Individual Sovereignty requires that they should do so at their own cost, and not at that of their neighbors. Civilized Society long ago decided that Thrift, Propriety, Morality, can only be secured to a feasible extent against the necessity of feeding. clothing, rearing and teaching the offspring of the loose, indolent and prodigal, by the law of mo nogamic, Indissoluble Marriage. Four thousand years' experience and the general voice of the civilized world unite in ratifying that decision.

V. Mr. Andrews urges that " the parties immediately concerned" should rightfully determine the nature and duration of a sexual union. Since it is manifest that all who may be required to subsist and rear the children resulting from that union are parties concerned, we do not see that he takes any thing by this motion. If he rests his case on the word " immediately," then we tell him it will not bear the weight. Society has an obvious right to protect and secure itself against remote and contingent as well as against instant and certain wrong.

VI. That there are individuals whom speculative Free Love would not seduce into practical licestiousness, is very likely. If the laws against theft were abolished, all men would not steal. But is there any doubt that legal impunity to theft would tend to largely and rapidly increase the number of thieves ?

VII. We shall not be driven by Mr. A. into the discussion of any theological dogma. No such discussion is necessary to our view of the subject. Yet Mr. Andrews provokes the observation, if the dogma of Total Depravity ever needs demontration, we think the deliberate advocacy of Free Love must supply it. If it does not, the general reduction of that dogma to practice soon would. VIII. Mr. Andrews admits, very cautiously and

vaguely, but still unmistakably, that the first result of the legal establishment and social tolerance of Free Love would be general licentiousness and demoralization. So far, we are entirely agreed. And when he endeavors to look beyond that to a compensating social and moral elevation far above our present condition, he is forced to admit that, ment is impossible. He thus puts himself completely out of court. Free Love, by his own confession, is utterly unsuited to our present social state, which, bad as this is, it is certain still further to debauch and disorganize. We must have an entirely new Social Order to render Free Love tolerable and sife. In the name of common sense, then, we say, First, create your new Social Order -to which end at least all the virtue and purity we now have are indispensable-and then we shall see what modifications of our code of social ethics will be required to adapt it to our changed condition. Do not tear down our old house because you intend to build a better, but first construct the new edifice and let us scrutinize it. After we shall have approved and moved into it, will be ample time to tear down the old one. We have so faith that any possible Social renovation will enable Society to waive the requisition that every husband shall have one wife and no more, and that these shall remain faithful till parted by death. IX. Whoever is familiar with the arguments of

the Free Lovers must have already noted how tardily and reluctantly they approach the cossideration of the necessary influences of their doctrine upon the nurture and development of Children. While, in the divine plan, children are the chief end of sexual union, in theirs they are a perplexing incident, to be managed as carefully and disposed of as easily as possible. This single fact must, to a reflecting mind, expose their scheme to utter reprobation. The parents who do not prefer their children's good to their own. are not worthy to be parents. And whoever supposes that the mother who has children by three or four different living fathers, the father who has children by so many different mothers, can cherish, watch over and train those children as they ought, has never yet been a parent, or never should have been. Monogamy, or the allowance and consecration of one wife to each husband, one husband to each wife, and no more, and Continence, or the requirement that the marital relation shall be broken only by the death of one or other of the parties, are the inevitable dictates of that Divine law, which dignifies and honors Marriage as a pure and sacred relation, while it reprobates and heaps shame on those transitory connections impelled by selfishness and lust.

-We close here this discussion for the prese having accorded to Mr. Andrews for the clucidation of his views a larger space than we have accorded o our own. We cannot hope to find room for say further debate upon it, pro or con, until after the close of the Session of Congress now just at hand. But we would urge upon thinkers, authors, journalists, clergymen, philanthropists, parents, the absolute necessity that exists for its thorough elucidation. There should be treatises in every school district,